

2023年12月·第2套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2023年12月·第2套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 13 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第2套(2023-12)·六级

Part III Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.

Treasure Fever

A) Most visitors come to Cape Canaveral, on the northeast coast of Florida, for the tourist attractions. It's home to the second-busiest cruise ship port in the world and is a gateway to the cosmos. Nearly 1.5 million visitors flock here every year to watch rockets, spacecraft, and satellites blast off into the solar system from Kennedy Space Center Visitor Complex. Nearly 64 kilometers of undeveloped beach and 648 square kilometers of protected refuge fan out from the cape's sandy shores.

大多数游客来到佛罗里达州东北海岸的卡纳维拉尔角是为了旅游景点。这里是世界第二繁忙的邮轮港口所在地,也是通往宇宙的门户。每年有近150万游客涌向这里,在肯尼迪航天中心游客中心观看火箭、航天器和卫星从这里发射进入太阳系。从海角的沙滩向外延伸着近64公里未开发的海滩和648平方公里的保护区。

B) Yet some of Cape Canaveral's most legendary attractions lie unseen, wedged under the sea's surface in mud and sand, for this part of the world has a reputation as a deadly ship trap. Over the centuries, dozens of majestic Old World sailing ships smashed and sank on this irregular stretch of windy Florida coast. They were vessels built for war and commerce, crossing the globe carrying everything from coins to cannons, boxes of silver and gold, chests of jewels and porcelain, and pearls from the Caribbean.

然而,卡纳维拉尔角一些最具传奇色彩的景观却隐藏不见,嵌在海面下的泥沙之中,因为这片区域素有致命船舶陷阱的恶名。几个世纪以来,数十艘雄伟的旧世界帆船在这片不规则的多风佛罗里达海岸线上撞毁沉没。它们是为战争和贸易而建造的船只,跨越全球运载着从硬币到大炮、成箱的金银、成箱的珠宝和瓷器,以及来自加勒比海的珍珠等各种货物。

- C) Cape Canaveral contains one of the greatest concentrations of colonial shipwrecks in the world. In recent years, advances in radar, diving, detection equipment, computers, and GPS have transformed the hunt. The naked eye might see a pile of rocks, but technology can reveal the precious artifacts(人工制品) that lie hidden on the ocean floor.

卡纳维拉尔角拥有世界上最密集的殖民地时期沉船之一。近年来,雷达、潜水、探测设备、计算机和GPS的进步改变了搜寻方式。肉眼可能只看到一堆石头,但技术可以揭示隐藏在海底的珍贵人工制品。

- D) As technology renders the seabed more accessible, the hunt for treasure-filled ships has drawn a fresh tide of salvors(打捞人员) and their investors—as well as marine archaeologists(考古学家) wanting to bring to light the lost relics. But of late, when salvors have found vessels, their rights have been challenged in court. The big question: who should have control of these treasures?

随着技术使海床更易接近,对满载财宝船只的搜寻吸引了新一波打捞人员及其投资者,以及希望让失落文物重见天日的海洋考古学家。但最近,当打捞人员找到船只时,他们的权利在法庭上受到质疑。最大的问题是:谁应该控制这些宝藏?

- E) High-stakes fights over shipwrecks pit archaeologists against treasure hunters in a vicious cycle of accusations. Archaeologists regard themselves as protectors of history, and they see salvors as careless destroyers. Salvors feel they do the hard work of searching for ships, only to have them stolen from under them when discovered. This kind of clash inevitably takes place on a grand scale. Aside from the salvors, their investors, and the maritime archaeologists who serve as expert witnesses, the battles sweep in local and international governments and organizations like UNESCO that work to protect under-water heritage. The court cases that ensue stretch on for years. Are finders keepers, or do the ships belong to the countries that made them and sent them sailing centuries ago? Where once salvors and archaeologists worked side by side, now they belong to opposing, and equally contemptuous, tribes.

围绕沉船的高风险争斗使考古学家与寻宝者陷入恶性循环的相互指责。考古学家视自己为历史的保护者,他们认为打捞人员是粗心的破坏者。打捞人员觉得他们辛苦搜寻船只,却在发现后被人从手中夺走。这种冲突不可避免地大规模发生。除了打捞人员、他们的投资者和担任专家证人的海洋考古学家外,这些战斗还卷入了地方和国际政府以及像UNESCO这样致力于保护水下遗产的组织。随之而来的法庭案件持续多年。是发现者占有,还是船只属于数百年前建造并派遣它们航行的国家?曾经打捞人员和考古学家并肩工作,现在他们属于对立且同样轻蔑的部落。

- F) Nearly three million vessels lie wrecked on the Earth's ocean floor—from old canoes to the Titanic—and likely less than one percent have been explored. Some—like an ancient Roman ship found off Antikythera, Greece, dated between 70 and 60 BC and carrying astonishingly sophisticated gears and dials for navigating by the sun—are critical to a new understanding of our past. No wonder there is an eternal stirring among everybody from salvors to scholars to find them.

地球海底躺着近300万艘沉船——从古老的独木舟到泰坦尼克号——可能只有不到百分之一被探索过。有些——比如在希腊Antikythera附近发现的一艘古罗马船,年代在公元前70至60年之间,携带着用于根据太阳导航的极其精密的齿轮和刻度盘——对于我们重新理解过去至关重要。难怪从打捞人员到学者,所有人都对寻找它们永远充满热情。

- G) In May 2016, a salvor named Bobby Pritchett, president of Global Marine Exploration (GME) in Tampa, Florida, announced that he had discovered scattered remains of a ship buried a kilometer off Cape Canaveral. Over the prior three years, he and his crew had obtained 14 state permits to survey a nearly 260-square-kilometer area off the cape; they worked 250 days a year, backed by investor

funds of, he claims, US \$4 million. It was hard work. Crew members were up at dawn, dragging sensors from their expedition vessels back and forth, day in and day out, year after year, to detect metal of any kind. Using computer technology, Pritchett and his crew created intricate, color-coded maps marked with the GPS coordinates of thousands of finds, all invisible under a meter of sand.

2016年5月,一位名叫Bobby Pritchett的打捞人员,佛罗里达州坦帕Global Marine Exploration(GME)的总裁,宣布他在距卡纳维拉尔角一公里处发现了一艘船的散落残骸。在此前三年里,他和他的团队获得了14份州许可证,用于勘测海角附近近260平方公里的区域;他们一年工作250天,据他声称,背后有400万美元的投资者资金支持。这是艰苦的工作。船员们黎明即起,日复一日,年复一年地从他们的考察船上拖着传感器来回探测任何种类的金属。利用计算机技术,Pritchett和他的团队创建了精细的彩色编码地图,标注着数千个发现的GPS坐标,所有这些都隐藏在一米深的沙子下看不见。

- H) One day in 2015, the magnetometer(磁力计) picked up metal that turned out to be an iron cannon; when the divers blew the sand away, they also discovered a more precious bronze cannon with markings indicating French royalty and, not far off, a famous marble column carved with the coat of arms of France, known from historical paintings. The discovery was cause for celebration. The artifacts indicated the divers had likely found the wreck of La Trinité, a 16th-century French vessel that had been at the center of a bloody battle between France and Spain that changed the fate of the United States of America.

2015年的一天,磁力计探测到金属,结果是一门铁炮;当潜水员吹走沙子时,他们还发现了一门更珍贵的青铜炮,上面的标记表明是法国王室的,不远处还有一根著名的大理石柱,雕刻着法国的纹章,这在历史画作中为人所知。这一发现值得庆祝。这些人工制品表明潜水员很可能找到了La Trinité号的残骸,这是一艘16世纪的法国船只,曾处于法国和西班牙之间一场血腥战斗的中心,这场战斗改变了美利坚合众国的命运。

- I) And then the legal storm began, with GME and Pritchett pitted against Florida and France. The Sunken Military Craft Act of 2004, a US federal act, protects any vessel that was on a military mission, allowing the originating country to claim their ship even centuries later. In 2018, two long years after Pritchett's discovery, the federal district court ruled in favor of France. For Pritchett, the decision was devastating. Millions of dollars of investor funding and years of labor were lost.

然后法律风暴开始了,GME和Pritchett与佛罗里达州和法国对立。2004年的《沉没军事船舶法案》是一项美国联邦法案,保护任何执行军事任务的船只,允许原产国即使在几个世纪后也能索回他们的船只。

2018年,在Pritchett发现两年之后,联邦地区法院做出了有利于法国的裁决。对Pritchett来说,这一决定是毁灭性的。数百万美元的投资者资金和多年的劳动付诸东流。

- J) But this is far from the first time a salvor has lost all rights to a discovery. In 2012, for instance, Spain won a five-year legal battle against Odyssey Marine Exploration, which had hauled 594,000 gold and silver coins from a Spanish wreck off the coast of Portugal across the Atlantic to the United States. "Treasure hunters can be naive," says attorney David Concannon, who has had several maritime archaeologists as clients and represented two sides in the battles over the Titanic for 20 years. "Many treasure hunters don't understand they are going to have to fight for their rights against a government that has an endless supply of money for legal battles that treasure hunters are likely to lose."

但这远非打捞人员第一次失去对发现物的所有权利。例如,2012年,西班牙赢得了与Odyssey Marine Exploration长达五年的法律战,后者曾从葡萄牙海岸附近的一艘西班牙沉船中打捞出59.4万枚金币和银币,跨越大西洋运到美国。"寻宝者可能很天真,"律师David Concannon说,他曾有几位海洋考古学家客

户,并在泰坦尼克号的争夺战中代表双方长达20年。"许多寻宝者不明白,他们将不得不为自己的权利对抗一个拥有无尽资金用于法律战的政府,而寻宝者很可能会输掉这些战斗。"

- K) Putting an inflated price on artifacts rather than viewing them as cultural and historical treasures that transcend any price is what irritates many archaeologists. For the archaeologist, everything in a wreck matters—hair, fabric, a fragment of a newspaper, rat bones—all things speak volumes. Archaeologists don't want artifacts ending up in a private collection instead of taking humanity on a journey of understanding.

给人工制品标上夸大的价格,而不是将它们视为超越任何价格的文化和历史宝藏,这正是激怒许多考古学家的地方。对考古学家来说,沉船中的一切都很重要——头发、织物、报纸碎片、老鼠骨头——所有这些都能说明很多问题。考古学家不希望人工制品最终落入私人收藏,而是希望它们带领人类踏上理解之旅。

- L) George Bass is one of the pioneers of under-water archaeology, and a researcher at Texas A&M University. He has testified in court against treasure hunters, but says archaeology is not without its own serious problems. He believes archaeologists need to do a better job themselves instead of routinely criticizing treasure hunters. "Archaeology has a terrible reputation for not publishing enough on its excavations(发掘) and finds," he says. Gathering data, unearthing and meticulously preserving and examining finds, verifying identity and origin, piecing together the larger story, and writing and publishing a comprehensive paper or book can take decades. A bit cynically, Bass describes colleagues who never published because they waited so long they became ill or died. Who is more at fault, Bass asks, the professional archaeologist who carefully excavates a site and never publishes on it or the treasure hunter who locates a submerged wreck, salvages part, conserves part, and publishes a book on the operation?

George Bass是水下考古学的先驱之一,也是德克萨斯A&M大学的研究员。他曾在法庭上作证反对寻宝者,但他说考古学本身也存在严重问题。他认为考古学家需要自己做得更好,而不是常规性地批评寻宝者。"考古学因其发掘和发现的出版不足而声誉不佳,"他说。收集数据、发掘并细致地保存和检查发现物、验证身份和来源、拼凑更大的故事,以及撰写和出版综合性论文或书籍可能需要几十年。带着一点讽刺意味,Bass描述了一些从未发表过的同事,因为他们等待太久以至于生病或去世。Bass问道,谁的过错更大,是仔细发掘遗址却从未发表的专业考古学家,还是定位水下沉船、打捞部分、保存部分并出版关于该行动的书籍的寻宝者?

- M) Pritchett concedes that his find deserves careful excavation and preservation. "I think what I found should go in a museum," he says. "But I also think I should get paid for what I found." Indeed, it's a bit of a mystery why governments, archaeologists, and treasure hunters can't work together—and why salvors aren't at least given a substantial finder's fee before the original owner takes possession of the vessel and its artifacts.

Pritchett承认他的发现值得仔细发掘和保存。"我认为我发现的东西应该进博物馆,"他说。"但我也认为我应该为我的发现得到报酬。"确实,政府、考古学家和寻宝者为何不能合作,以及为何打捞人员在原所有者占有船只及其人工制品之前至少得不到可观的发现者费用,这有点神秘。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Exploration of shipwrecks on the sea floor is crucial in updating our understanding of humanity's past.

对海底沉船的探索对于更新我们对人类过去的理解至关重要。

【答案】 **F** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 新认知 + 人类过去

【定位】 Some—like an ancient Roman ship found off Antikythera, Greece, dated between 70 and 60 BC and carrying astonishingly sophisticated gears and dials for navigating by the sun—are critical to a new understanding of our past.

一些沉船——比如在希腊安提基特拉海域发现的、年代在公元前 70 至 60 年之间、装载着精巧得惊人的太阳导航齿轮与刻度盘的古罗马船——对我们重新理解过去至关重要。

【改写】 Exploration of shipwrecks on the sea floor is crucial ↔

are critical to a new understanding of our past

crucial 与 critical 同义

updating our understanding of humanity's past ↔ **a new understanding of our past**

动词名词化对应

【辨邻】 **C** technology can reveal the precious artifacts 讲的是技术能‘显形’海底文物，与 updating our understanding of humanity's past 强调的‘刷新对过去的认知’不在同一落点。

advances in radar, diving, detection equipment, computers, and GPS have transformed the hunt

B dozens of majestic Old World sailing ships smashed and sank 只交代历史上确有沉船，并未谈这些沉船的探查“刷新了对过去的理解”。

dozens of majestic Old World sailing ships smashed and sank on this irregular stretch of windy Florida coast

37. Quite a number of majestic ships sailing from Europe to America were wrecked off the Florida coast over the centuries.

几个世纪以来,相当多从欧洲驶往美洲的宏伟船只在佛罗里达海岸失事。

【答案】 **B** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 数艘欧洲船 + 佛州海岸沉没

【定位】 Over the centuries, dozens of majestic Old World sailing ships smashed and sank on this irregular stretch of windy Florida coast.

几个世纪以来，数十艘庄严的旧大陆远洋帆船在这段不规则的多风佛罗里达海岸触礁沉没。

【改写】 Quite a number of majestic ships ↔ **dozens of majestic Old World sailing ships**

数量+majestic 同义复现

sailing from Europe to America ↔ **Old World sailing ships**

Old World 上位指欧洲

were wrecked off the Florida coast ↔

smashed and sank on this irregular stretch of windy Florida coast

wrecked 同义于 smashed and sank

over the centuries ↔ **Over the centuries**

时间状语原样复现

【辨邻】 **A** Nearly 1.5 million visitors flock here every year 写的是游客与航天，没有任何
'majestic ships 沉没' 的事实。

Nearly 1.5 million visitors flock here every year to watch rockets, spacecraft, and satellites blast off

G he had discovered scattered remains of a ship buried a kilometer off Cape
Canaveral 聚焦单船发现，与 Quite a number of majestic ships 这一群体性量化表
述对不上。

he had discovered scattered remains of a ship buried a kilometer off Cape Canaveral

38. Pritchett suffered a heavy loss when a US district court ruled against him.

当美国地区法院作出不利于 Pritchett 的裁决时，他遭受了重大损失。

【答案】 **I** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 Pritchett + 美地区法院败诉

【定位】 In 2018, two long years after Pritchett's discovery, the federal district court ruled in favor of
France. For Pritchett, the decision was devastating. Millions of dollars of investor funding
and years of labor were lost.

2018 年，在 Pritchett 发现沉船两年后，联邦地区法院判决支持法国。对 Pritchett 而言，
这一决定是毁灭性的；数百万美元的投资资金和多年的劳动付之东流。

【改写】 Pritchett suffered a heavy loss ↔

Millions of dollars of investor funding and years of labor were lost

heavy loss 同义于 millions+years lost

a US district court ruled against him ↔ **the federal district court ruled in favor of France**

支持对方=判本人败

【辨邻】 J Spain won a five-year legal battle against Odyssey Marine Exploration 讲的是 Odyssey 公司败诉，不是 Pritchett。

Spain won a five-year legal battle against Odyssey Marine Exploration

H The discovery was cause for celebration 是正面发现事件，与 suffered a heavy loss 完全相反。

The discovery was cause for celebration

39. Recently, people who found treasures in shipwrecks have been sued over their rights to own them.

最近,在沉船中发现宝藏的人因其所有权而被起诉。

【答案】 D 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 最近 + 找到宝藏者被诉所有权

【定位】 But of late, when salvors have found vessels, their rights have been challenged in court.

但近来，当打捞人找到沉船时，他们的权利在法庭上遭到挑战。

【改写】 Recently ↔ of late

时间副词同义

people who found treasures in shipwrecks ↔ when salvors have found vessels

salvors 上位为 people

have been sued over their rights to own them ↔ their rights have been challenged in court

sued=challenged in court

【辨邻】 I And then the legal storm began, with GME and Pritchett pitted against Florida and France 只讲 Pritchett 这一桩官司，没有 people who found treasures 暗含的群体性。

And then the legal storm began, with GME and Pritchett pitted against Florida and France

J But this is far from the first time a salvor has lost all rights to a discovery 强调‘不是第一次’，是补充例证，与陈述句强调的‘Recently 出现这种官司’的时间锚点不吻合。

But this is far from the first time a salvor has lost all rights to a discovery

40. Pritchett claims he got support of millions of dollars from investors for his shipwreck exploration.

Pritchett 声称他从投资者那里获得了数百万美元的支持用于沉船探索。

【答案】 G 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 Pritchett + 数百万美元投资

【定位】 Over the prior three years, he and his crew had obtained 14 state permits to survey a nearly 260-square-kilometer area off the cape; they worked 250 days a year, backed by investor funds of, he claims, US \$4 million.

在此前三年中，他和团队取得 14 张州许可，勘测卡角外近 260 平方公里区域；他们每年工作 250 天，他自称获得 400 万美元投资资金支持。

【改写】 Pritchett claims ↔ **he claims, US \$4 million**

claims 原样复现且对应主语

millions of dollars from investors ↔ **investor funds of, he claims, US \$4 million**

\$4 million 即 millions 量级

for his shipwreck exploration ↔ **to survey a nearly 260-square-kilometer area off the cape**
survey=exploration

【辨邻】 **I** Millions of dollars of investor funding and years of labor were lost 讲的是钱亏掉了，与 got support of millions of dollars 的‘得到支持’方向相反。

Millions of dollars of investor funding and years of labor were lost

H The artifacts indicated the divers had likely found the wreck of La Trinité 只讲发现物，没有任何投资人或金额信息。

The artifacts indicated the divers had likely found the wreck of La Trinité

41. One pioneer marine scientist thinks archaeologists should make greater efforts to publish their findings.

一位海洋科学先驱认为考古学家应该加大力度发表他们的研究成果。

【答案】 **L** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 先驱海洋学者 + 多发表

【定位】 "Archaeology has a terrible reputation for not publishing enough on its excavations and finds," he says.

“考古学有一个糟糕的名声，就是不充分发表其发掘与发现的成果，”他说。

【改写】 One pioneer marine scientist ↔ **George Bass is one of the pioneers of under-water archaeology**
marine scientist 上位概括

should make greater efforts to publish their findings ↔

archaeologists need to do a better job themselves instead of routinely criticizing treasure hunters

should=need to do a better job

publish their findings ↔ **not publishing enough on its excavations and finds**

publish their findings 同源

【辨邻】 K Putting an inflated price on artifacts rather than viewing them as cultural and historical treasures 与发表问题无关，也没有 pioneer 这一身份词。

Putting an inflated price on artifacts rather than viewing them as cultural and historical treasures that transcend any price is what irritates many archaeologists

42. With technological advancement in recent years, salvors now can detect the invaluable man-made objects lying buried under the sea.

随着近年来技术的进步,打捞者现在可以探测到埋藏在海底的无价人造物品。

【答案】 C 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 技术进步 + 探测海底人工物

【定位】 In recent years, advances in radar, diving, detection equipment, computers, and GPS have transformed the hunt. The naked eye might see a pile of rocks, but technology can reveal the precious artifacts that lie hidden on the ocean floor.

近年来, 雷达、潜水、探测设备、计算机与 GPS 的进步已彻底改变了搜寻方式。肉眼可能只看见一堆岩石, 但技术能揭示藏匿在海底的珍贵人工制品。

【改写】 With technological advancement in recent years ↔

In recent years, advances in radar, diving, detection equipment, computers, and GPS

时间状语+概括-列表对应

salvors now can detect the invaluable man-made objects ↔

technology can reveal the precious artifacts

detect=reveal, invaluable=precious, man-made objects=artifacts

lying buried under the sea ↔ **lie hidden on the ocean floor**

buried=hidden, under the sea=on the ocean floor

【辨邻】 G Using computer technology, Pritchett and his crew created intricate, color-coded maps 是 Pritchett 团队的具体操作, 与陈述句要的‘普遍 salvors 能 detect 文物’的总论性表述不一致。

Using computer technology, Pritchett and his crew created intricate, color-coded maps marked with the GPS coordinates of thousands of finds

H the magnetometer picked up metal that turned out to be an iron cannon 聚焦于一次具体的探测结果, 覆盖不到陈述句的总论性范围。

One day in 2015, the magnetometer picked up metal that turned out to be an iron cannon

43. According to a lawyer, many treasure hunters are susceptible to loss because they are unaware they face a financially stronger opponent in court.

据一位律师称,许多寻宝者容易遭受损失,因为他们没有意识到在法庭上面对的是财力更强的对手。

【答案】 J 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 律师 + 对手财力雄厚

【定位】 "Many treasure hunters don't understand they are going to have to fight for their rights against a government that has an endless supply of money for legal battles that treasure hunters are likely to lose."

“许多寻宝者不明白，他们要与一个拥有无尽资金打官司的政府争夺权利，而寻宝者很可能会输。”

【改写】 According to a lawyer ↔ **says attorney David Concannon**

lawyer=attorney

many treasure hunters are susceptible to loss ↔ **treasure hunters are likely to lose**

susceptible to loss=likely to lose

they are unaware they face a financially stronger opponent in court ↔

Many treasure hunters don't understand they are going to have to fight for their rights against a government that has an endless supply of money for legal battles

unaware=don't understand, financially stronger=endless supply of money

【辨邻】 **I** In 2018, two long years after Pritchett's discovery, the federal district court ruled in favor of France 是法院判决叙事，没有律师作为信息来源。

In 2018, two long years after Pritchett's discovery, the federal district court ruled in favor of France

E opposing, and equally contemptuous, tribes 强调阵营对立，没有‘财力悬殊导致打捞人易输’这一核心命题。

they belong to opposing, and equally contemptuous, tribes

44. Salvors of treasures in sunken ships and marine archaeologists are now hostile to each other.

沉船宝藏打捞者和海洋考古学家现在彼此敌对。

【答案】 **E** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 打捞人与考古学家敌对

【定位】 Where once salvors and archaeologists worked side by side, now they belong to opposing, and equally contemptuous, tribes.

曾经打捞人和考古学家肩并肩工作，如今他们分属对立的、互相轻蔑的两个阵营。

【改写】 Salvors of treasures in sunken ships and marine archaeologists ↔ **salvors and archaeologists**

群体名——对应

are now hostile to each other ↔ **now they belong to opposing, and equally contemptuous, tribes**

opposing+contemptuous=hostile

【辨邻】 D salvors and their investors—as well as marine archaeologists wanting to bring to light the lost relics 只是并列罗列两类人，未对两者关系作‘敌对’这一判断。

fresh tide of salvors and their investors—as well as marine archaeologists wanting to bring to light the lost relics

K is what irritates many archaeologists 描述考古学家被某种做法激怒，是单向态度，与陈述句要的‘双方相互敌对’不一致。

is what irritates many archaeologists

45. Archaeologists want to see artifacts help humans understand their past instead of being sold to private collectors at an outrageous price.

考古学家希望看到文物帮助人类理解他们的过去，而不是以高得离谱的价格卖给私人收藏家。

【答案】 K 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 考古反对天价卖私人收藏

【定位】 Putting an inflated price on artifacts rather than viewing them as cultural and historical treasures that transcend any price is what irritates many archaeologists. For the archaeologist, everything in a wreck matters—hair, fabric, a fragment of a newspaper, rat bones—all things speak volumes. Archaeologists don't want artifacts ending up in a private collection instead of taking humanity on a journey of understanding.

把文物标上虚高的价格，而不是把它们看作超越任何价格的文化与历史财富，是令许多考古学家恼火的事。对考古学家来说，沉船里的一切都意义重大——头发、织物、报纸残片、老鼠骨——一切都饱含信息。考古学家不愿文物落入私人收藏，而非带领人类踏上一段理解之旅。

【改写】 Archaeologists want to see artifacts help humans understand their past ↔

taking humanity on a journey of understanding

help humans understand 同义于 journey of understanding

instead of being sold to private collectors ↔ artifacts ending up in a private collection

sold to private collectors=end up in private collection

at an outrageous price ↔ Putting an inflated price on artifacts

outrageous=inflated

【辨邻】 E Archaeologists regard themselves as protectors of history, and they see salvors as careless destroyers 落到阵营冲突，没有‘private collectors / outrageous price’这两个具体落点。

Archaeologists regard themselves as protectors of history, and they see salvors as careless destroyers

M But I also think I should get paid for what I found 是 Pritchett 的主张，与陈述句要的‘Archaeologists want ...’主体相反。

But I also think I should get paid for what I found

13 个段落各讲了什么

逐段一句主旨 + 该段最具区分度的「信息指纹」，是逐句回扫定位的工作台。

- A 卡纳维拉尔角作为游客胜地的总览：是世界第二繁忙的游轮港，也是通往太空的门户，每年约 150 万游客来此观看从 Kennedy Space Center Visitor Complex 升空的火箭与卫星，并享受沿岸数十公里未开发海滩与保护区。

信息指纹 肯尼迪航天中心与游客数字

- B 卡纳维拉尔角海面之下是另一种“景点”：几个世纪来，数十艘旧大陆远洋帆船在这段不规则的风暴海岸触礁沉没，船上装载着钱币、火炮、金银箱与珠宝。

信息指纹 旧大陆帆船在佛罗里达海岸沉没

- C 卡纳维拉尔角是世界上殖民时代沉船最集中的地区之一，近年雷达、潜水、探测、计算机和 GPS 技术的进步让原本肉眼只能看见乱石的海底，能被识别出珍贵人工制品。

信息指纹 技术进步让海底文物可被识别

- D 技术让海床更易接近，新一轮打捞人员、投资者与海事考古学家涌入；但近来打捞人员一旦找到沉船，其所有权便在法庭上遭到挑战，谁应拥有这些宝藏成为大问题。

信息指纹 打捞所有权被诉至法庭

- E 围绕沉船的高额纠纷把考古学家与打捞人员推向恶性循环：考古学家视自己为历史守护者、视打捞者为粗心的破坏者；打捞者觉得辛苦寻船却被夺走成果。双方曾并肩工作，如今分属敌对、互相轻蔑的两个阵营。

信息指纹 考古学家与打捞者势同水火

- F 地球海底沉睡近 300 万艘沉船，已被探查的不足 1%；像在希腊安提基特拉海域发现的古罗马船这类发现，对刷新我们对过往的理解至关重要，因此从打捞者到学者都对寻找沉船心向往之。

信息指纹 沉船探测刷新人类对过去的认知

G 2016 年 5 月，打捞人 Bobby Pritchett 宣布在卡纳维拉尔角外约一公里处发现沉船残骸：此前三年里他们取得 14 张州许可、勘察近 260 平方公里区域，靠他声称的 400 万美元投资支持，每年工作 250 天。

信息指纹 Pritchett 获得 400 万美元投资支持

H 2015 年磁力计探到一门铁炮，进一步发掘出带法国王室标记的青铜炮与刻有法国国徽的大理石柱，由此判定潜水员极可能找到了 16 世纪法国船 La Trinité——这艘船曾卷入一场改变美国命运的法西血战。

信息指纹 发现 La Trinité 法国船

I 随后法律风暴爆发：GME 与 Pritchett 被卷入与佛州、法国的诉讼。依据 2004 年《沉没军事舰艇法案》，2018 年联邦地区法院判决支持法国，Pritchett 损失惨重，数百万美元投资与多年劳动付之东流。

信息指纹 Pritchett 联邦地区法院败诉

J 这远非首次：2012 年西班牙赢得对 Odyssey Marine Exploration 的五年官司。律师 David Concannon 指出，许多打捞人天真，没意识到自己将与一个资金无穷的政府打官司，胜算很小。

信息指纹 律师警告打捞人对手财力雄厚

K 让许多考古学家恼火的，是把文物标上虚高价格、而非视其为超越价格的文化与历史财富；对考古学家而言，沉船里的一切——头发、织物、报纸残片、老鼠骨——都饱含信息，他们不愿文物落入私人收藏。

信息指纹 反对文物虚高定价与流入私藏

L 水下考古先驱、德州 A&M 大学研究者 George Bass 也曾出庭作证反对打捞者，但他指出考古界自身问题严重：考古发表严重不足，许多同行因等得太久而病死、未能出书；他反问到底是不发表的考古学家还是出书的打捞人更有过错。

信息指纹 Bass 批评考古发表不足

M

Pritchett 自己承认发现物应被精心发掘和保存, 认为东西可以进博物馆, 但他也应得到报酬; 并感叹政府、考古学家与打捞人为何不能合作, 至少在原主收回船与文物前给打捞人一笔可观的发现者酬金。

信息指纹

Pritchett 呼吁支付发现者酬金

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

13 句真题句逐层精讲

下列真题句各有独立的句子解析页——中文翻译、结构树逐层拆解、成分与时态、考点讲解与真题高频词。点击句子进入完整解析。

Archaeologists regard themselves as protectors of history, and they see salvors as careless destroyers.

E段, 第2句

并列句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式, "regard/see...as..."也是高频考点结构, 掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子, 典型性较高。

Salvors feel they do the hard work of searching for ships, only to have them stolen from under them when discovered.

E段, 第3句

覆盖主谓宾、宾语从句、结果状语、时间状语从句、使役被动结构、省略等多种成分和语法点, 尤其 "only to do" 表意外结果、"have sth done" 使役被动、状语从句省略主语和 be 动词等均为考试常见易错点, 训练价值较高。

Aside from the salvors, their investors, and the maritime archaeologists who serve as expert witnesses, the battles sweep in local and international governments and organizations like UNESCO that work to protect under-water heritage.

E段, 第5句

句首介词短语状语加主句主干、宾语中嵌套限制性定语从句的结构, 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。定语从句修饰复杂名词短语、关系代词在从句中充当主语的用法, 都是真题中反复出现的典型考点, 掌握后迁移性强。

Some—like an ancient Roman ship found off Antikythera, Greece, dated between 70 and 60 BC and carrying astonishingly sophisticated gears and dials for navigating by the sun—are critical to a new understanding of our past.

F段，第2句

本句成分丰富且含多个练习点：插入性定语的识别、主系表结构在长修饰语干扰下的定位、过去分词与现在分词并列作后置定语的区别、介词短语在不同层级的归属判断，适合作为综合成分划分训练材料

No wonder there is an eternal stirring among everybody from salvors to scholars to find them.

F段，第3句

there be 句型在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，且本句涉及主语后置、不定式作目的状语、介词短语作定语等多个常考结构点，句式具有较高代表性，掌握后可在大量真题中复用，是典型的基础句式扩展范例。

In May 2016, a salvor named Bobby Pritchett, president of Global Marine Exploration (GME) in Tampa, Florida, announced that he had discovered scattered remains of a ship buried a kilometer off Cape Canaveral.

G段，第1句

“主句报道动词 + that 引出的内容从属结构”是阅读中非常常见的句式，像“say”、“report”、“announce”、“believe”这一类都常这样用。掌握这句的拆法，迁移到大量常见书面句子都很有效。

One day in 2015, the magnetometer(磁力计) picked up metal that turned out to be an iron cannon; when the divers blew the sand away, they also discovered a more precious bronze cannon with markings indicating French royalty and, not far off, a famous marble column carved with the coat of arms of France, known from historical paintings.

H段，第1句

本句涵盖了主语、谓语、宾语、时间状语、定语从句、状语从句等多种成分，宾语部分还包含并列结构和多层后置定语（介词短语、现在分词、过去分词），对划分定语和状语、识别并列宾语、区分谓语与非谓语都有练习价值，是较好的成分划分练习句。

And then the legal storm began, with GME and Pritchett pitted against Florida and France.

I段，第1句

简单句配 "with + 宾语 + 过去分词" 的复合结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现,是典型的书面语句式,迁移价值较高。

In 2018, two long years after Pritchett's discovery, the federal district court ruled in favor of France.

I段，第3句

"状语前置 + 主语 + 谓语 + 状语" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的叙事句式,学会处理状语对主干的干扰后可迁移到大量类似长句,典型性较高。

But this is far from the first time a salvor has lost all rights to a discovery.

J段，第1句

涵盖主系表结构、同位语从句、介词短语作定语等多种成分，同位语从句的识别（特别是无引导词的情况）是一个值得练习的知识点，且 far from 加名词短语的表语结构也有一定代表性。

"Treasure hunters can be naive," says attorney David Concannon, who has had several maritime archaeologists as clients and represented two sides in the battles over the Titanic for 20 years.

J段，第3句

直接引语 + 倒装 + 定语从句补充背景,是新闻报道和学术文章中引述专家观点的典型句式。现在完成时表示持续经历、非限制性定语从句补充权威性,都是考试常见考点。学习后可大量迁移至阅读理解和写作场景。

"Many treasure hunters don't understand they are going to have to fight for their rights against a government that has an endless supply of money for legal battles that treasure hunters are likely to lose."

J段, 第4句

句子成分丰富且包含多个值得练习的点:主句有主谓宾结构,宾语是省略引导词的从句(易错点);宾语从句内有主谓和双重状语("for their rights" 和 "against a government");第一层定语从句有主谓宾,宾语是长名词短语含多个后置定语;第二层定语从句中关系代词 "that" 充当宾语(前置),主语是 "treasure hunters"。涵盖主谓宾、状语、定语从句、关系代词作宾语等多种成分类型,适合作为综合划分练习。

A bit cynically, Bass describes colleagues who never published because they waited so long they became ill or died.

L段, 第6句

本句覆盖了主谓宾、定语从句、原因状语从句、结果状语从句、方式状语、表语等多种成分,且定语从句内的嵌套状语从句是易错点,适合练习成分划分和从句识别。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 146 个英语六级真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇真题中出现,又是 **英语六级** 历年真题的高频词(在该考试真题中出现的句子数均不少于 8)。每个词标注本篇 出现次数与该考试真题句频,点击可查看该词的释义、音标、词形与真题例句。

archaeologist

B2

n. 考古学家

本篇15次 · 真题 15 句

salvor

C2

n. 海难救助者

本篇12次 · 真题 12 句

hunter

B1

n. 猎人

本篇9次 · 真题 18 句

vessel

B2

n. 船, 舰

本篇7次 · 真题 11 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇6次 · 真题 94 句

court A2

n. 法院

本篇6次 · 真题 31 句

artifact C1

n. 人工制品

本篇6次 · 真题 14 句

cape B2

n. 海角

本篇6次 · 真题 11 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇5次 · 真题 126 句

marine B2

adj. 海洋的

本篇5次 · 真题 41 句

battle B1

n. 战斗

本篇5次 · 真题 29 句

investor B2

n. 投资者

本篇5次 · 真题 16 句

exploration B2

n. 探索

本篇4次 · 真题 10 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇3次 · 真题 228 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇3次 · 真题 111 句

understanding B1

n. 理解; 领悟

本篇3次 · 真题 84 句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本篇3次 · 真题 23 句

kilometer A2

n. 千米, 公里

本篇3次 · 真题 12 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇2次 · 真题 97 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇2次 · 真题 56 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇2次 · 真题 46 句

historical B2

adj. 历史的

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

humanity B2

n. 人类 (总称)

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

reputation B2

n. 名声

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

federal B2

adj. 联邦 (制) 的

本篇2次 · 真题 29 句

detect B2

v. 发现, 察觉 (难以察觉的事物)

本篇2次 · 真题 21 句

pit B1

n. 坑

本篇2次 · 真题 17 句

hunt B1

v. 搜寻

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

precious B2

adj. 珍贵的

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

belong A2

v. 属于 (某人)

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

military B2

adj. 军事的

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

stretch B1

v. 伸展

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

attraction B1

n. 吸引力

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次 · 真题 363 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 273 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次 · 真题 205 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇1次 · 真题 181 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次 · 真题 176 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 167 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次 · 真题 143 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇1次 · 真题 140 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次 · 真题 134 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇1次 · 真题 121 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次 · 真题 120 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次 · 真题 114 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 103 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次 · 真题 98 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次 · 真题 97 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次 · 真题 87 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇1次 · 真题 82 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 80 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题 76 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本篇1次·真题 73 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本篇1次·真题 68 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本篇1次·真题 61 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇1次·真题 59 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 54 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本篇1次·真题 52 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本篇1次·真题 52 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次·真题 48 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本篇1次·真题 45 句

satellite B2

n. 人造卫星

本篇1次·真题 45 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次·真题 45 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本篇1次·真题 42 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本篇1次·真题 42 句

identity B2

n. 身份

本篇1次·真题 39 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

client B1

n. 客户

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

instance B2

n. 例子

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

preserve B2

v. 保护

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

site A2

n. 地点

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

original B1

adj. 最初的, 原始的

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

funding B2

n. 资金

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

gather B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

fund B2

n. 资金

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

transform B2

v. 使彻底改变; 使转变

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

obtain B2

v. 获得

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

collection B1

n. 收集物

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

fault B1

n. 过错

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

scholar B2

n. 学者

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

accessible B2

adj. 可到达的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本篇1次·真题 25 句

fee B1

n. 费用

本篇1次·真题 24 句

prior B2

adj. 先前的, 之前的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

crucial B2

adj. 至关重要的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

oppose B2

v. 反对

本篇1次·真题 21 句

volume B1

n. 音量

本篇1次·真题 21 句

aside B1

adv. 在旁边;到旁边

本篇1次·真题 20 句

financially B2

adv. 在财务上

本篇1次·真题 20 句

trap B1

n. 陷阱

本篇1次·真题 20 句

grand B1

adj. 宏伟的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

rocket B1

n. 火箭

本篇1次·真题 19 句

sensor B2

n. 传感器

本篇1次·真题 19 句

witness B2

n. 目击者

本篇1次·真题 19 句

advancement B2

n. 进步

本篇1次·真题 18 句

bone A2

n. 骨

本篇1次·真题 18 句

globe B1

n. 地球

本篇1次·真题 18 句

lawyer B1

n. 律师

本篇1次·真题 18 句

sophisticated C1

adj. 复杂精密的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

deserve B1

v. 应得

本篇1次·真题 17 句

equally B1

adv. 同样地

本篇1次·真题 17 句

tribe B2

n. 部落

本篇1次·真题 17 句

announce B1

v. 宣布

本篇1次·真题 16 句

cycle B1

n. 循环

本篇1次·真题 16 句

hidden B1

adj. 隐藏的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

locate B1

v. 找到;找出...的位置

本篇1次·真题 16 句

mission B1

n. 任务

本篇1次·真题 16 句

render B2

v. 使成为

本篇1次·真题 16 句

solar B2

adj. 太阳的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

update B1

v. 更新

本篇1次·真题 16 句

criticize B2

v. 批评

本篇1次·真题 14 句

invisible B1

adj. 看不见的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

origin B2

n. 起源

本篇1次·真题 14 句

comprehensive B2

adj. 全面的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

concede C1

v. 承认 (某事属实、正确)

本篇1次·真题 13 句

equipment B1

n. 设备

本篇1次·真题 13 句

journey A2

n. 旅行, 旅程

本篇1次·真题 13 句

navigate B2

v. 导航

本篇1次·真题 13 句

substantial B2

adj. 大量的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

susceptible C1

adj. 易受影响的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

craft B1

n. 手艺

本篇1次·真题 12 句

endless B2

adj. 无尽的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

commerce B2

n. 商业

本篇1次·真题 11 句

concentration B2

n. 专注

本篇1次·真题 11 句

conserve B2

v. 保护

本篇1次·真题 11 句

fate B2

n. 命运

本篇1次·真题 11 句

intricate C1

adj. 错综复杂的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

opponent B2

n. 对手

本篇1次·真题 11 句

originate C1

v. 起源于

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

preservation B2

n. 保护

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

pile B1

n. 堆

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

colonial B2

adj. 殖民地的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

coordinate B2

v. 协调

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

cruise B1

v. 乘船游览

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

dawn B1

n. 黎明, 拂晓

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

deadly B2

adj. 致命的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

devastating C1

adj. 毁灭性的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

possession B2

n. 拥有

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

shore B1

n. 岸, 海滨

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

sink A2

v. 下沉

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

spacecraft B2

n. 航天器

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

tide B1

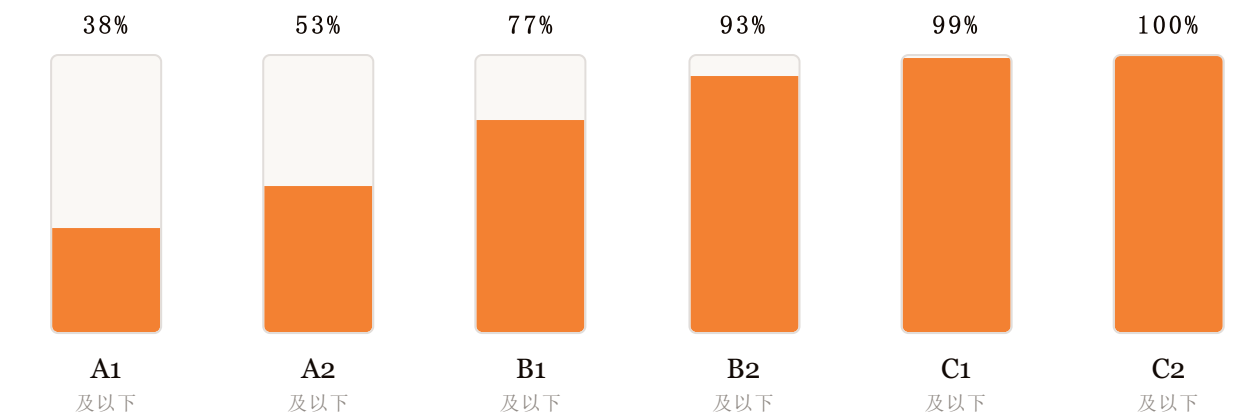
n. 潮汐, 潮水

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

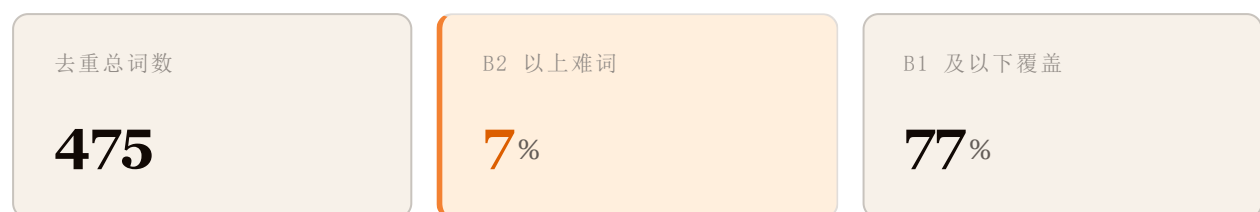
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 475 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **475** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 32 个 · 约 7%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 475 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2023年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	本题
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →